

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : APRIL 14

## THE TOURIST PROPOSITION.

It is a pity that so much time has been lost in getting tourist matters arranged. With the coming of March, California began to have more visitors than it could easily take care of and now the resorts of the State are crowded. If arrangements had been made when they were broached early last fall to spread a knowledge of Hawaii's charms among these eager sight-seers, the advertiser does not doubt that our hotels and boarding houses would now be overflowing and the revenues of retail trade increased accordingly.

Having lost the best chance the spring season affords it is a public duty, which Hawaii owes itself, to perfect its plans for an early fall campaign in which the railroads and steamship lines may share. The summer will not prove too long for the preliminary negotiations with the common carriers, nor for the working out of proper advertising schemes. Every week between now and the coming of cold weather in the East can be utilized in getting railroad men interested, in preparing literature for them to distribute and in having special ocean rates adjusted. Something might also be done on the coast to work up summer excursions like those of the Shriners parties a couple of years ago.

The game is well worth the candle. If a million dollars are good to have on account of the fire claims, after three years' waiting, they are certainly worth trying for annually on account of the tourist trade. Over \$15,000,000 will come to California this year from sight-seers and health-seekers, a sum which, annually garnered, accounts for much of the prosperity of the Golden State. To tap that brimming reservoir of good things is the privilege of Hawaii and there is no reason why our people should be backward in doing it.

It is not generally known that the British peerage has an American branch in the Fairfax family of Virginia, the tenth baron of which was the famous Charles Fairfax of the early days of California. The latter, who did business in San Francisco and had a home in Mill Valley, was a violent partisan of the Confederacy. Pioneers recall the fact that he marched for miles behind the body of Colonel Baker, when the remains of that Civil war patriot were brought from the battlefield of Ball's Bluff to be interred at Lone Mountain. A Union man, seeing him in the procession stopped and offered his hand, saying: "I cannot agree with your politics, Mr. Fairfax, but I want to thank you for doing honor to our dead friend, Col. Baker." "Oh, that's all right," responded Fairfax: "I hope to march behind the bodies of a lot more abolitionists before this war is over." The Californian baron, like several of his ancestors, refused to accept the English title and prided himself upon his Americanism; but his nephew, the present Lord Fairfax, is in England reestablishing his old connections and is not unlikely to become a British subject.

By the last mail from Molokai the advertiser received several letters complaining that the report of Ambrose Hutchinson's speech, appearing in this and other papers, did injustice to Dr. Goodhue. Mr. Hutchinson's remarks, as interpreted for the press by Ed Crawford, were to the effect that Dr. Goodhue "was the worst he had seen in twenty-four years." The Star's version was that "Dr. Goodhue is no good." It appears from a letter of Mr. Hutchinson himself and from others written by Wm. A. Burns, John K. Ma, Demetria H. Pearce and the accused surgeon, that Mr. Hutchinson said just the reverse of what the interpreter made it. He spoke highly of Dr. Goodhue's professional and personal worth; and in this opinion the other leper correspondents of the Advertiser concur.

Things are not encouraging on the mainland when fifty thousand mechanics go on strike for higher wages. Reports are constantly received here to the effect that times are prosperous beyond the sea but the strike problem bobs up as severely as ever.—Hawaii Herald.

As a rule there are more strikes in good times than in bad times. The great coal strike was an incident of the most prosperous era of the country's business history. When things are going to smash commercially workmen know better than to crowd their employers, but when money is being made by capital, labor wants a share in it and if its appeals are unheeded or denied, strikes naturally follow. It may be accepted as an axiom that the more prosperity the more labor troubles.

If the Lyle Dickey suit wins, the next step should be to compel the inter-island and steamship lines to transfer their passengers to the home run without extra charge. There are great round-trip possibilities in the Dickey move if they are properly worked out.

The two language resolution was not only unwise but useless. The most Congress will do with it is to refer the document to a special committee on fuel.

In Dead Beat street, St. Louis, the rents are so high that almost every tenant house has been deserted at some time by an occupant who found it cheaper to move.

The new democracy will have its colors all ready if it chooses the young journalist as leader, and its motto, on the yellow ribbon, might well be "Me."

## BEARING SUGAR PRICES.

In spite of the predictions made a few months ago by B. F. Dillingham, Pollitz et al., 4 1/2 cent sugar refuses to become a reality. Reductions in price of an eighth of a cent a pound, burden the market reports lately with oppressive regularity.—Hilo Tribune.

The predictions were based on the logical course of the market and were shared in by foreign as well as mainland experts. The law of supply and demand inspired them and but for an arbitrary influence, forcing itself into the market and staying there by main strength, four cent and even higher sugar could easily have been reached by this time.

This influence is the sugar trust. As soon as sugar began to rise, the trust began to bear the market. The process is familiar to all who have anything to sell which a trust buys, whether it be sugar, oil, lumber, fruit, cotton or ore. The middleman is the one who, the world over, gets the major profits earned by industry and when he happens to be a middleman of vast capital and an imperial hold on the market, growers of the raw material which he absorbs cannot hope to get, for the asking, a fair return on their investment. He takes the lion's share; they get what he thinks will be just enough to keep them from getting out of the business.

The remedy is to fight fire with fire. If the planters of Hawaii would form their own trust and build their own refinery, they could compel the sugar trust to divide the mainland territory with them. That is what Claus Spreckels did single-handed and surely, the combined planters of Hawaii, exclusive of the Spreckels-Irwin interest, have nothing to fear from a trust which Claus Spreckels alone worsted and which the Arbuckles now meet on equal terms. With their capital and their control of the raw material, it will be their own fault if the Hawaiian planters permit the trust to rob them indefinitely.

What Hawaiian coffee needs to make it a secure investment is a footing in the tariff law. The bounty proposal would answer just as well, save for the fact that a bounty, to continue, must be reenacted by each Congress in turn. And there is no telling whether a Congress which had granted a bounty would not be succeeded by one that would withdraw it, as was the case with sugar. It would not be desirable to have people go into coffee on a large scale because of a bounty on the product, and then, before the trees came into bearing, to have the bounty annulled. The damage done by such a fluke would be felt by everybody in the business and by all their creditors besides.

Already there is a growing feeling that the passage of the beer license bill over the veto of the Governor was not the proper thing. The action in the Senate is believed to offer grounds for review by the Supreme Court and in consequence an effort will be made to remedy the whole matter. Very few Senators and Representatives really feel that the bill is what it should be. The objections of the Governor are recognized as proper ones and in consequence bill No. 21, relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, will be made to carry an amended bill covering retail sale as well.

## A TOURIST FUND.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

A rather curious condition of affairs has developed in connection with the attempt to secure funds with which to attract tourist travel to Hawaii.

About a year or more ago plague was rampant in the Orient, and was liable to be brought to Honolulu.

The Home Rule legislature had refused to provide the necessary funds to guard the port from infection, or to properly inspect the slum portions of the town.

Under these circumstances, the merchants of Honolulu, who knew what the presence of plague meant, came to the rescue, and volunteered to assess themselves at the rate of 15 cents a ton, on all freight imported, the proceeds to go toward protecting the town from another visitation of plague.

To carry the proposition into effect a committee of three was appointed from among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, known as the "Shippers' Committee," who supervised the collection and disbursement of the tonnage tax. The proceeds were devoted to paying for the quarantine wharf, to planking up the wharves so that the spaces underneath were made air tight, enabling fumigation to kill rats; to fumigation and to extra inspection in the town.

The voluntary tax has served its purpose well. The plague was kept out. The tax has been reduced to 10 cents a ton. The Legislature is in session and should provide liberally for the purposes to which the tax has heretofore been appropriated. The tax should therefore be discontinued.

This is the view which a large majority of the merchants of Honolulu take; but the method of raising a fund for the common good has proved so easy and satisfactory that they are willing that it should be continued and the collections devoted to promoting tourist travel.

Committees on tourist travel appointed respectively by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association have recommended this course, and resolutions supporting the proposition have been adopted by both organizations.

This would appear to be decisive of the question; but at this stage the "Shippers' Committee," which is simply the executive representative of the merchants, refuses to comply with the resolution, on the ground that the original tax was not authorized for this purpose; and second that they propose to continue to collect the tax, whether the merchants like it or not, for health purposes alone.

This raises several points for reflection. The only authority that the committee have for levying any tax is the consent of the merchants. If the merchants now decide to discontinue the health tax, by what semblance of authority do the committee arbitrarily continue to collect it and use the proceeds for purposes of their own selection?

If the committee can collect and disburse the tax without the consent of the merchants, why do they give an excuse for not doing what the merchants want with the proceeds, that they must first have the consent of the

payers of the tax, to divert it from its original purpose?

If the merchants had the power to authorize the collection of the tax in the first instance, and to name the purpose for which it could be expended, why have they not the power to change the purpose now?

Is not this a case of the tail trying to wag the dog?

## DENYING TREATY RIGHTS.

The average Hawaiian legislator agrees with the famous Tim Campbell that the constitution shouldn't matter between friends. He frames a law which he wants and, thinking it a good thing, pushes it along, leaving the Constitution to take the hindmost and the courts to repair breaks.

That is the spirit which actuates the Aylett bill compelling hackmen, doing business in this Territory, to know either the English or Hawaiian languages. If he happens to be a Portuguese, who only knows his mother tongue, a German of the same linguistic limitations, or an unenlightened Chinaman or Japanese, he can't go into the hack business lawfully. At least that is the proposition which Representative Aylett wants the Legislature to enact.

Now it happens that the Organic law of the United States and the statutes which inhere to it, are strongly solicitous about the rights of individuals. All "persons"—not citizens only but "persons" residing in the United States, are guaranteed the "equal protection of the laws." (U. S. Constitution, Art. XIV, Sec. 1.) A treaty with a foreign power when formally ratified by the Senate becomes the law of the land and the rights of aliens under it are equally sacred with the rights of citizens under the Constitution itself. No foreigner is debarred from doing business in the United States in his own language; and if an attempt is made on the score of his ignorance of English or any local dialect like Hawaiian to cut off his means of livelihood then he falls back upon his treaty rights, which give him equality of protection under the law.

This is what the Aylett bill is running counter to. That measure blandly proposes to deprive the foreigner of his treaty rights. Should the bill become a law the alien will appeal to Judge Estee's court for redress and he will assuredly get it, in which case Mr. Aylett's scheme will be labor lost and Hawaiian ideas of legislation will raise another laugh.

The appearance of Volcano Marshall as the editor of an American daily paper in Shanghai will give the English residents of that Chinese treaty port some fresh and novel shocks. Up to the advent in Yokohama of Mr. Thorne's Box of Curios, several years ago, the journalism of the Far East—that is to say the Anglo-Saxon kind—was modeled upon the most severe lines of British rectitude. Solid columns of grave narrative and serious discussion, with scant headlines and no signs of lightness, least of all any signs of criticism of men and things at home, marked and characterized the average daily paper. The Box of Curios, modeled upon the mythical Arizona Kicker, woke up the English-speaking colonies of Japan as if it were a plague of bees and has kept those naturally somnolent bodies in a state of more or less excitement ever since. They can never get quite used to Mr. Thorne's vivid and irreverent methods and to his total disregard for the sanctity of persons. The Chinese ports, however, are outside the Thorne balliwick and still cling to the old London press traditions, though notably scandalized at times by the American journalism at Manila. But their time has finally come. Now appears Volcano Marshall, in their very midst, to show them "what's what;" and that he will do it fairly goes without the saying. The Advertiser does not hesitate to predict that there will be mass meetings in Shanghai yet to discuss the abatement

of Marshall and to formulate letters to the London Times upon the vandal American invasion of the somber dreamland of British colonial journalism.

The Sultan of Sulu is to be a visitor to St. Louis during the exposition. He will be able to enjoy visits to other western cities, without doubt.

The liquor bills get advantage of all the flukes in the Senate. A reconsideration motion by one of the losing side is a new thing in legislation.

President Roosevelt is out of touch with telegraphs but he is undoubtedly doing the strenuous just the same.

By the death of Young Lu, China's real ruler, the way is cleared for progression in the Orient.

Hearst seems to have the approval of the men who have led Democracy to defeat.

It will now be up to those who object to vote straight against a County bill.

The Dutch cannot stand shortage in the supply department.

## AN OLD TIME DOCUMENT FOUND

While overhauling a lot of contraband stuff in the Deputy Sheriff's office yesterday two Greek books with labels on the fly leaves showing that they once belonged to Kalakaua's private library, were discovered. In one of the books was a document written with pen and ink, and was probably written either in 1818 or 1819. It is a partial record of the movements of the war sloop "Kametchatka" in 1818. The document, with its caption, reads as follows, spelling retained:

Traveling of Capt. Golovin on the War Sloop "Kametchatka," 1818.

Sept. 27, 1818. Fort Ross was at a distance from us about 4 or 5 miles and by the night compass, N. E. 59 degrees. This was our starting point from Nee Albion. We started to steer to the Sandwich Islands by S. E., with a strong breeze from N. W., which in a short time turned into a fearful storm and lasted the whole night long, but before daybreak the weather quietened down and the wind changed to W. On the night of Octbr. 1st the wind blew light from N. W. quarters. It was a fine moonlight night and the unruly weather entirely subsided. Light wind and clear weather lasted the whole day and the following night, but, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant, with the wind changing over to S. W. quarters the clouds commenced to gather; about 10 o'clock in the evening we commenced to observe the eclipse of the Moon which was just previous shining on its full brightness; the eclipse was partly, and very small; by this observation our longitude showed to be 125 degrees, 15 minutes, 52 seconds, but light going into darkness and then again, vice versa, and the motion of the ship made the real observation and calculation not very exact. Taking advantage of the fine weather we had everything dried, our small arms cleaned, the powder overhauled, and fixed the ship up in general, in case of anything, for action. Before when we were in distance and by nobody freckle-went waters, this same precautions were unnecessary, and then again our constant work in different ports and bad weather, gave us no opportunity to do this, but now, arriving towards Sandwich Islands, we were likely to meet with some South American Ships or with some Pirates which of lately were commencing to freckle-went waters. Octbr 2nd, 12 o'clock noon, we were by observation and chronometers in the latitude of 31 degrees, 42 minutes, 50 seconds and longitude 128 degrees, 38 minutes, 53 seconds, no birds, no sea weeds, not anything else did we see for to indicate that we were close to any land. About 12 o'clock M. N. the 3rd inst., the wind changed from N. W. to N. E., and was blowing quite favorable for several hours, then again the wind changed over to N. W., and at the break of the day again, to N. E., and on that way pretty near until M. N. the weather was cloudy and it looked like the sun would protrude. We had time to get the latitude, 30, 59, 12", and the longitude after yesterday's reckoning by the chronometers was 129-25". On Octbr 4 about M. N. the wind changed over to S. E. quarters.

The account abruptly terminates at this point. Alexander's history says nothing of the arrival or presence of the Kametchatka at Honolulu. The history tells, however, of the presence in Hawaiian waters of Spanish pirates as spoken of in the account, one of which came to Honolulu.

Mrs. Maria de Souza, who was arrested on Saturday night at her house near Camp McKinley for selling liquor without a license, was fined \$100 and costs in police court yesterday. The woman, who is aged and feeble, was helped into court by her son, a United States soldier. The woman pleaded destitution as her reason for occasionally selling liquor. The court, however, said he did not believe she had to sell beer to make a living. The fine was paid. The woman's son is generally accredited with having plenty of money at his disposal.

Sometime between Saturday night and yesterday morning burglars entered the offices of Richardson and Holloway, engineers on Merchant street, but investigation shows they discovered nothing of value to carry away. Entrance was gained by the front door as it was found unlocked yesterday morning. An ailer had been used to bore holes about the lock in the cash drawer and when this was removed the drawer was opened. Valuables of all kinds belonging to the partners were securely locked in the safe and nothing was left in the drawer overnight.

THE FIREMAN is in great danger from falling bricks or timbers as well as from the flames. No fire department is properly equipped without a supply of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unexcelled for burns and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Korea carried \$250,000 in silver for Japan.

Sir J. Somers Vine, whom Prince Kuhio visited in Pretoria, was an arrival on the Korea yesterday.

Circular letters have been received here from a German lottery which is evidently trying to get a foothold in the country.

Fred Jacobs, formerly an insurance man in Honolulu, returned yesterday in the Korea, accompanied by his mother and will remain here a short time.

Henry Hogan will lecture before the Catholic Benevolent Union tomorrow evening at the Catholic Mission Hall. His subject will be "Beauty of Thought."

Rev. M. D. Hardin arrived in the Korea to temporarily occupy the pulpit of Central Union church. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hardin and Miss Jane Hardin.

Paymaster Stewart Rhodes, U. S. N., arrived in the Korea yesterday and relieved Paymaster E. F. Hall at the Naval Station. Paymaster Hall will leave on the China and go to Washington, where his accounts will be O. K'd and he will then await further assignment.

Among the passengers from the S. S. Korea who were in Honolulu yesterday was M. Alexandre Pavloff and his wife. M. Pavloff is the Russian minister to Korea, a leader in the Russian financial service, and it is said that his appointment as minister to Korea was chiefly because of his financial abilities as Russia is largely interested in the finances of Korea. This is virtually their honeymoon as M. Pavloff only married Mlle. Irene des Planches, daughter of a well known Russian, in Washington a month ago. They were married by a Russian Bishop and the ceremony was witnessed by almost the entire diplomatic set at the capital.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Judge Estee signed the decree yesterday in the "Nevadan" case.

Professor Koebel has written to Professor Perkins that he is able to be out again and several more shipments of bugs have come from him.

Miss Hattie Opunui, daughter of Captain Opunui of the police department, and Cleve A. Bishaw, clerk at Oahu Jail, were married last evening.

Secretary Carter has received a request for a copy of the Territorial seal from a New York firm. He has refused to comply with the request until told what the seal is to be used for.

Frank Caldero, an escaped Reformatory school inmate, was brought in from Waialua yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox. The boy had been at large for about two weeks.

Deputy Marshal Handy brought three Japanese from Hilo yesterday who were charged with violation of the internal revenue laws. The hearing before Commissioner Gill was postponed until Wednesday.

The examination of candidates for Annapolis will be held on Wednesday at the High School building. There are eleven applicants and the examining board will consist of Professor M. M. Scott of the High School, President Arthur F. Griffiths of Oahu College and Brother Thomas of St. Louis College.

The Chinese claimants are again having trouble over the fire awards. Notices have been posted by the Chinese Consul calling upon the Chinese to get their certificates, but that a charge of ten and a fifth per cent. would be made. Ten per cent already collected has been paid as attorney's fees and the action of the consulate is said to be illegal. The fire claims act provides that no charge above ten per cent. can be made for attorney's fees.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett are spending a short vacation at Makawao.

Alonso Jackson, the pitcher for the Morning Stars at Wailuku, has come to Honolulu. It is said, to pitch for the Malle Hittas.

The Pearl Harbor dredger is working rapidly toward the mouth of the channel on the second and last swath required for the completion of the cut.

Captain Penhallow of the schooner Alice Cooke went to Maui during the week to visit his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Penhallow of Wailuku.

Judge De Bolt yesterday dismissed the writ of ne exeat in the case of L. Chee Sun et al. vs. C. Wai Tong.

R. S. Andrews, formerly of Honolulu, is now on the U. S. S. Celtic, which will soon sail from Manila to Brooklyn.

Miss Martha A. Chamberlain is booked for the Coast on the China. She will attend the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation at Mt. Holyoke College.

Judge De Bolt was engaged yesterday in the hearing of the case of Fowler vs. Macfarlane. Geo. W. Macfarlane was on the stand all day on cross-examination.

Governor Dole has requested that a regular army officer be sent to Hawaii for the instruction of the National Guard in compliance with the army bill recently passed by Congress.

Captain Stott, whose luckless adventure with the Miowera on the reef, October 2, 1893, is well remembered by waterfronters, now commands the steamer Taviuni in the New Zealand-Cly trade—Paradise of the Pacific.

C. J. Clement, editor of Hilo Slide Lights, a paper which is doing good work for the diversified industries of the islands, is in town. Mr. Clement is also connected with the Hawaii Herald and is a hardworking member of the newspaper guild.

Volcano Marshall has become editor of the Shanghai Times, having given up the idea of publishing a paper of his own called The Dragon. The new position is an influential and lucrative one, the Times being an American daily doing a good business.

Judge Robinson yesterday rendered a decision in the case of W. S. Noblitt vs. Lulia Walaubue, finding in favor of the plaintiff for eight dollars. The suit was for a twenty dollar doctor's bill and the court holds that the last three visits were not ordered by defendant.

## Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Lox, California Junction, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 13, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
<b>MERCHANDISE</b>				
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	400	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	300,000	50		
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	2 1/2	2 3/4
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	24	25
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		27
Honolulu	750,000	100	105	15
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Kahuku	500,000	100		
Kilauea	500,000	20		23
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		60
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	4 1/2	4 3/4
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100		105
Onomae	500,000	20		11
Oleai Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20		94
Olowalu	150,000	100		103
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		250
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Papeete	700,000	100		175
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100		85
Wailuku	700,000	100		90
Waimanalo	250,000	100		105
<b>STEAMSHIP CO'S</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		120
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	74	
Int'l Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		92 1/2
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				
Kwa Piu 6 p. c.			100	101
Oahu P. & L. Co.			104 1/2	105
Oleai P. & L. Co.				100 1/2
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				100 1/2
Kahuku 5 p. c.				101
Pioneer Mill Co.				100

## SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Twenty Hawaiian Agricultural, \$250; 20 Pioneer, \$100.

## SESSION SALES.

Fifteen Ewa, \$23.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.